

WHII.3 Protestant Reformation

Protestant Reformation Pt. 1

- Protestant-someone who protested the Catholic Church
- Reformation-occurs when people demand change
- Protestant Reformation began because the church made people say "I. M.A.D."
- **I=indulgences**
- Indulgences were pardons for your sins
- Church corruption and the sale of indulgences by church officials were widespread
- **M=Merchants**
- Merchant wealth challenged the Church's view of usury (lending \$\$ and charging interest)
- Church says usury is wrong
- **A=Absolute**
- Absolute power & wealth of the Roman Catholic Church had little competition in religious thought and action
- **D=Domination**
- Domination of the Roman Catholic Church by Italians was disliked by German and English nobility
- Early dissenters to the Church
- John Wycliffe (England)
 - Denied the Pope has worldly power
- John Huss (Bohemia)
 - Believed Bible had ultimate authority
- Martin Luther-German monk who just wanted to be a good Christian
- Luther's ideas worked B.E.S.T.

B=Bible should be used as the ultimate authority, not the pope or church

- **E=Equality** is given to all humans before God
- **S=Salvation** is won by faith alone
- **T=95 Theses** (statements) attacked indulgences and Roman Catholic Church
- Luther Events:
 - Nailed 95 Theses on his church's door in Holy Roman Empire
 - Pope excommunicates Luther, RCC declares Luther a heretic
- Luther Events:
 - Luther goes into hiding, translates New Testament into German
 - Luther's ideas spread to princes in German city-states

Protestant Reformation Pt. 2

- John Calvin was a Protestant in France
- Calvin's ideas hit with a P.O.W.

P=Predestination, God chooses who gets saved

- **O=Our faith** is revealed by living a righteous life
- **W=Work ethic** that honors God
- Calvin Events:
 - Calvin left France and fled to Switzerland to avoid arrest
 - Believed in a theocracy, government controlled by religious leaders worked best
 - Expanded Protestant movement through France
 - King Henry VIII-King of England
 - Henry became the D.A.D. of the Church of England

D=Divorced, he wanted one but the Pope wouldn't allow it

- **A=Appropriated** lands and wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in England
- **D=Dismissed** the authority of the Pope in Rome
- Queen Elizabeth I (daughter of Henry VIII) A.T.E. VICTORY for breakfast
- **A=Anglican** Church was made into the national church throughout Britain
- **T=Tolerance** was given to religious dissenters (Protestants)
- **E=Expansion** for overseas colonies in America led to colonialism
- Queen Elizabeth I (daughter of Henry VIII) A.T.E. VICTORY for breakfast
- **VICTORY**=England defeated Spain in war by taking out the Spanish Armada (1588)
- Spanish Armada was a force of:
 - 130 ships
 - 8,000 soldiers

Reformation Pt 3

- Reformation roots were in theology (study of God)
- Religious differences led to war and destruction throughout Europe

Reformation in Germany- (30 Years War)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholics: • Princes in southern German States • Included Hapsburg family-Authority of the Holy Roman Empire • Both supported the RCC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestants: • Princes in northern Germany • Supported the ideas of Martin Luther instead of the RCC • Converted to Protestantism, ending the authority of the Pope in their states. • Converted to Protestantism, ending the authority of the Pope in their states |
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- Conflict between Protestants and Catholics resulted in Thirty Years War
- Cardinal Richelieu (France) changed the focus from a religious conflict to a political conflict

Reformation in France- John Calvin

- Calvin's followers were Protestants known as Huguenots
- Conflicts between Catholic monarchy and Huguenots led to a massive massacre of Huguenots
- Edict of Nantes ended the violence
- Gave Protestant Huguenots freedom of worship (later revoked)

Catholic Reformation

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Trent: • Church leaders met in Trent, Italy • Reaffirmed Church doctrines (i.e. Bible) • The Catholic Church reformed its S.I.N.S. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaffirmed Church practices (i.e. Indulgences) -led by Pope Paul III |
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- **S=Society of Jesus** (Jesuits) helped spread Catholic doctrine around the world
- **I=Inquisition** was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine

- **N=No more** false selling of indulgences

S=Stopping spread of Protestants by supporting Catholic monarchies

Europeans eventually accepted the Protestant Reformation with a "Yes, S.I.R.!"

- Changing cultural values, traditions and philosophies led to the growth of

- **S=Secularism**

- **I=Individualism**

- **R=Religious tolerance** eventually grew

- Gutenberg's Printing Press
- Stimulated the growth of literacy
- Printed the Bible in English, French and German
- Helped spread the ideas of the Reformation and the Renaissance throughout Europe